No. LIX.] THE [September 8, 1787.

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 8, 1787. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

## BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

### The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

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At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

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JUST opened for ſale, at the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs and ginſeng. For the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part in goods.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Auguſt 6, 1787.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

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THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Woods's for Weſtmoreland, as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 9, 1787.

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### Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living at Redſtone Old Fort, the firſt day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raiſes much on her wethers: ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I S; ſhe has been formerly cut for the hooks, which marks may be very plainly ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to me at Redſtone Fort ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN HEATH.

Aug. 18, 1787.

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THE ſubſcriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the friendſhip of thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour his intereſt as a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the laſt annual election for Weſtmoreland county; and to ſignify his intention of offering himſelf again at the expiration of the preſent ſheriff's three years: in order to which, he would be deſirous that his name might be upon the return with him, at the enſuing and ſucceeding annual elections, until that time.

JOHN CUMMINS.

Auguſt 28, 1787.

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Juſt Opened for SALE by

## DAVID KENNEDY,

At Mr. John Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, the following GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Country Produce, or Ginſang.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths
Coarſe ditto
Half thicks
Marſeilles quilting
Chintzes and calicoes
Moreens and durants
Striped and plain crapes
Iriſh linen
Sattins and modes
Plain and ſpotted lawns
Gauze, Cambicks
Corduroys, velvets and pluſh
Mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe
Mens and womens gloves and mitts
Ribbons of different kinds
Sewing ſilk
Fine and coarſe threads
Ridding and ſmall combs
Cups and ſaucers
Tumblers, & other glaſſes
Knives and forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Buttons of various kinds
Snuffers
An aſſortment of ſadlery ware
Carpenters tools
Bar iron
Fine and coarſe ſalt

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good ſaddle horſe to be ſold. Enquire as above.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Bird, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers or William Jamiſon, at Ligonier; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

BENJAMIN BIRD, } Executors.
ISAAC THOMPSON, }

Fort Littleton, Bedford county,
Auguſt 29, 1787.

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BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Devereux Smith, in Pittſburgh, on the twelfth day of September next, One houſe and two lots, marked in the general plan of the town No. 146 & 147, bounded by Water and Weſt ſtreets, and adjoining lot No. 148. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Ward, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Auguſt 20, 1787.

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THE public will pleaſe to take notice that the ſubſcriber conceives he has a juſt and equitable claim to part of the above deſcribed houſe and lots, advertiſed as the property of Edward Ward, by William Perry, Sheriff; and he is determined to keep poſſeſſion thereof, until otherwiſe compelled by law.

JOHN WARD.

Auguſt, 30, 1787.

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BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, in the town of Waſhington, on Monday the ſeventeenth inſtant,

### Four tracts of Land,

One of which is ſituated on Thorn's run, adjoining lands of Joſhua Muck and others; three tracts on Raeden's run, adjoining lands of Robert Greenlee and others. Containing in all twelve hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, which was ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Ward, and to be ſold by

JAMES MARSHEL, Sheriff.

Sept. 4, 1787.

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THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, at the

### Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

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## OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THE chairman gave in the report of the committee, which was read a ſecond time and agreed to in the houſe; the ſame committee as uſual, was ordered to bring in a bill, it was brought in and agreed to upon a ſecond reading in the houſe, at all which Mr. Brackenridge was preſent, and voted in the affirmative, indeed the vote was unanimous, I am ſure Findley, and I believe Barr, uſed no manner of influence about it, except to delay the buſineſs, until an opportunity would be given unto thoſe intereſted to oppoſe it, conſequently it was kept back until the laſt of the ſeſſion; now in all theſe ſtages of the buſineſs there was no argument at all, that I can recollect; upon another occaſion Mr. Brackenridge did declare on the floor, that three fourths of the county were againſt the fixation at Greenſburgh, but argued none when the buſinets was before the houſe: I ſay that I cannot remember of any argument at all by any perſon on the buſineſs, I remember of no oppoſition therefore no call for argument in the various ſtages of the buſineſs ſomething might have been ſaid that I forget, therefore I requeſt his anſwer to my queſtions.

What follows depending upon the truth of what I have been juſt examining [illegible] the ground of courſe until the truth of the other [illegible] publiſhed, yet I will take a very ſhort notice of [illegible] part thereof, ſuch as the impropriety of the law under which Greenſburgh was appointed for the ſeat of juſtice, and my popularity at that time, &c. I grant one impropriety in that, it was eſſentially altered when upon the laſt reading even after the truſtees were appointed, the people diſcovered an entire acquieſcence in the bill as publiſhed for conſideration, therefore the extenſion of the limits at the laſt reading was improper, and hath had bad conſequences in numerous inſtances where ſuch haſty alterations have been made, I did not move, but I acquieſced in the alteration, and therefore was nearly equal in the fault, as to the appointment of truſtees; I did oppoſe ſome of them, but had to ſubmit: he ſays he preſumes it would have given me offence to ſuppoſe that without me it (viz. that law) would have had an exiſtence; what ground could I poſſibly have given to Mr. Brackenridge for this reflection? Did I ever, like him, trum-

yet aloud my own great doings? did I ever propose great things to be done to engage the people's confidence, or fill the newspapers with my great doings, or the great difficulty I had in doing them? to attract the popular admiration; did he ever see me when doing business on committees or otherwise behave towards those employed with me in an arrogant or dogmatical manner? I think I can defy him to support such a reflection by any example during the course of my public service, and at the time he alludes to I was a new member, and the only new member from the county, or indeed from this side of the mountain, until some time in that session a member from Washington county died.

Further down he says he gave no such intimation when a candidate as that he would endeavour to have the seat of justice for Westmoreland removed, this may be true, nor will I undertake to disprove it, yet I beg to be excused in not believing it, for I was positively informed that on the election day he went aside with such as had a prospect of having interest and not only spoke against the seat of government being at Greensburgh generally, but promised without reserve that if he was elected into the house of assembly he would use his endeavours to accomplish a removal of the seat of justice from thence; I have such testimony for this as I prefer infinitely to Mr. Brackenridge's word, but as I find he took care that no third person should be present when he made such proposals, I only give it as a report which I believe; and leave it to others to believe according to their information; my authority shall be mentioned if necessary. Now it is well known that I did not encourage, but did, as far as suited my station, advise against petitioning. Perhaps these promises of my colleagues may have effectually promoted petitioning, but I have no ground to believe that Mr. Brackenridge or any other member advised to it, my sentiments were not concealed; as to the propriety of putting a stop to the further laying out of money under the direction of three trustees where the law designed five to execute the trust, I thought it right (and I have heard no disinterested person find fault with it) and when that was done, I wished the people to be contented until there would be a necessity for new public buildings, when probably the increase of wealth and inhabitants, and the plans for other counties, would point a more eligible place than any we could now agree upon, but the people thought otherwise than I of the subject, and when their will is understood, it ought to govern the legislature in local things, where in the county, and not the public generally, are interested.

With respect to the bill for erecting parts of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county, after his dissatisfied complaint of great difficulty, he says "by information of language out of doors, and by language to myself on their return to the second session, I have been led to doubt their (meaning Mr. Barr and myself) good disposition at present on this subject." Why did he not mention what this language out of doors was; and what was the language used to himself; these he ought to have stated and let the people judge for themselves, his stating of facts being so little to be depended upon, his loose inference from discourse which he declines to state must be of small authority indeed; I will repeat the substance of what passed between him and me at that time: the house had but begun to do business one day when Mr. Barr and I arrived, in that day Mr. Brackenridge dealt with some members to assist him in getting that bill immediately enacted, but we arriving sooner than he expected, those members on whom he depended told me of the design, and the next day he spoke to me about it himself; I told him it could not be done this session, he told me in very dogmatical terms it should have it done immediately; I answered that neither he nor I could call it up this session, that he and I had pledged ourselves both to the committee and to the house that we would not call it up until the last session, that this was the express condition upon which it was got brought forward at all, that he had made the same profession to his constituents in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that I, when at home, found one part of the people much against erecting a new county at this time, and another part for having much more included in the new county; that not a were satisfied; but that I assured them that it would not be enacted until the last session, so that they would all have an opportunity of petitioning if they pleased, that in this situation it was impossible for me to concur in bringing it forward, and that I could not see how he could do it: upon this we parted, and never conversed more about it. I was informed he was angry, but he never told me so. I submit it to the people (now when he obliges me to it) which of us acted the most upright and constant part, and whether he had any right to complain of me upon this occasion: it is certain that if he had called it up at this time it would have been the most effectual way to disappoint, or destroy the bill altogether. He cautions me not to forget the good opinion which the people of Pittsburgh entertain of me as an enlightened legislator, which he supposes I will forfeit deservedly if I oppose the enacting of the above bill into a law; I have a very high opinion of the people of Pittsburgh's knowledge of legislation, and I have no doubt of continuing in the esteem of those people by continuing in that line of conduct which first attracted their attention, if I decide agreeable to the best reason, and the plainest circumstances, the good sense of the people of Pittsburgh, will secure their approbation, whether their own present local interest be considered as the most prevalent motive or not, they never have charged me with deceiving them in any instance, and I hope they shall never have reason to do it.

He proposes not to oppose the removal of the seat of justice from Greensburgh, unless Findley or Barr should oppose or prevent the erecting a new county; doth he not know yet, that Findley or Barr, nor no other honest member make bargains about doing their duty, but being obliged by an oath to do the duties of assemblymen faithfully, they will pay due regard to the sacred obligations they have come under, even though Mr. Brackenridge should make them the subject of his jests for so doing; they have not nor will not ask him to vote for the one nor the other; let him vote which way he pleases on the occasion, or let him argue one way and vote another as he hath done in matters of greater importance; it will not affect Findley or Barr.

(To be continued.)

*Errata:* In our paper No. 53. page 2d. column 2d, 32d. line from the bottom, insert "and he replied saying." The sentence should read thus: "And he replied, saying that we might differ in reasoning without designing to deceive."

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, May 11.

A KNOWLEDGE of the English language is now considered at the court of Berlin as one of the essential requisites of a polite and learned education.

We learn from Copenhagen, that on the 9th of April, one quarter of the town Christiana was destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

The encroaching demands of the Russian empress, and the indignation expressed by the Turks at the presumption that gave rise to such claims, seem to prognosticate hostilities between the two nations. If a war should take place between them, we shall see whether the Turks have made that proficiency in the various branches of the military art, which the continual instructions received by them from the French, may be supposed to have produced in the sentiments and practice of a nation endued with common sagacity. But so protected is the ignorance, and so stubborn are the prejudices of the subjects of the Ottoman empire, that we shall, in all probability, discover few traces of their improvement. We may therefore venture to pronounce, without incurring the disgrace of a false prophecy, that, decafe of a war, the dignity of the Crescent will again be lowered by the steady valour and excellent discipline of the Russian armies: the divan will be subjected to the humiliating necessity of deprecating the continuance of hostilities by fresh concessions; and the people who formerly astonished Europe by the rapidity of their progress, will begin to entertain apprehensions of that declension of empire which has been long predicted by a Mohometan prophet.

At the death of William III. of Great-Britain, the political writers of that period thought that the national debt then existing must soon sink the kingdom. It may be asked, what was the national debt at that period? We make no doubt but the answer will surprise many. The whole national debt of this kingdom in 1701, was not more than 16 millions sterling. Now according to the computation of lord Stair and others, who have made the most accurate calculations upon this subject, the interest of the present national debt, and the money necessary to keep the wheels of government going, amount to the enormous sum of 16 millions annually. This is a fact which cannot be controverted; and yet the nation is still standing; and not only so, but in many respects is in a flourishing state. The national debt, before the commencement of the last American war, according to Dr. Smith and other accurate writers, amounted to 136 millions. By the profound wisdom of my lord North and his friends, the last war more than doubled the national debt; so that at present the national debt of Great-Britain is very near 300 millions sterling. To pay the interest of this immense sum, and to answer the other immediate demands of government, various taxes, many of which are so loudly complained of, have been imposed; the minister opened the budget, and gave such an account of the state of the present finances of this kingdom, as must afford no small degree of pleasure to every man who wishes well to his country; when he shewed the probability of getting rid of a part of this immense load, that proves such a dead weight upon the nation, without imposing on the subject any fresh taxes; we say, it is extremely surprising that those very gentlemen who contributed in a most eminent degree to the protracting of the American war, and consequently to the accumulation of the national debt, were the loudest against the minister in endeavouring to shew that many of his statements were false; and that, instead of being any surplus, there were manifest deficiencies. The present taxes paid by Great-Britain, and the flourishing state of the nation, are two of the strongest proofs that can be adduced of the wonderful resources of a commercial nation.

June 7. An insurrection has lately taken place among the peasantry of Norway, which has given no small uneasiness to the court of Denmark: The chief of the revolting peasants is named Christian Lofthous, he is a coast pilot, and possesses all the necessary qualifications to guide the multitude. He pleaded the cause of the peasants before the commissaries appointed by his Danish majesty, with great boldness, and insisted on their rights with energy. They ordered him to be arrested; but he was so well guarded by the people, they could not do it. However, after the commissaries came away, a captain Hammer, found means to take him by surprise, and sent him prisoner to the citadel of Fredericks Worms, from whence he is transferred to that of Christiana. On the first alarm of the imprisonment, some hundreds of the peasants seized the under bailiff, Dahl, and swore they would not deliver him up alive, unless their chief was liberated. But major general Dericksen, commandant of Christiansand, hearing of this, claimed the said Dahl, and finding they persisted in detaining him, he ordered 80 of the regulars and 300 militia to march with some pieces of artillery towards Arndal, where they were obliged to fire; but on the first gun going off; and knocking down a tree, the populace ran off and left their prisoner, who was carried to Christiansand by the troops.

A fermentation has likewise broke out in the district of Aggerhuns, where the peasants are naturally unruly: It is said the prince royal of Denmark, when he returns from Holstein, will go in person to Norway, to fix an administration for the prevention of such acts in future.

The accounts which have been lately received from Holland, cannot but alarm the people of this country and indeed his majesty's noticing this in his speech on the conclusion of the late session, very plainly intimates their being founded on a probability of producing disagreeable events. There is great reason to suppose this nation cannot remain a silent spectator of what may happen in consequence of their intestine divisions. It is true, we have little reason to concern ourselves with Holland as a power at variance with her neighbours, whatever might result--but when it is considered that this dispute is internal, that the prince of Orange is friendly to England, and the faction raised against him is in the arms of France; it must be foreseen what will be the consequence of his power being lessened and thrown into the opposite scale; and a jealousy will ever subsist of France having a predominancy in the councils of this republic.

We have just received accounts from Amsterdam, that on the 21st the council assembled at the stadthouse, which was surrounded by the burghers, under arms, to keep the peace, and a vast multitude of people, to attend the result of the meeting, which lasted till evening, when it was determined, that 9 counsellors should be suspended from their employments, and among them the three who so much displeased the burghers by voting against the opinions of their constituents, in the assembly of the states of Holland. Thus the patriots are uppermost in the capital of the province of Holland.

Some persons from Kiow, who have arrived at Vienna, bring shocking accounts of the scarcity and consequent dearness of provisions and lodgings. The empress is at immense expence wherever she goes.---- The fleet which conveys her majesty from Kiow to Cherson, consists of seven hundred sail. The ornaments of the galley in which she is to go, amount to 200,000 rubles. The emperor left Lemberg on the 6th, and was to be at Cherson on the 14th of May. The Porte is disposed to keep up a good understanding with the Imperial courts, and this pacific disposition is attributed to the mediation of the French king.

A rumour prevails of there having happened a very serious contention in the east, between the governor of Bombay, and the French commander, in consequence of the former's having taken possession of the small island of Diego Gratioso, as a watering place. The French claimed it, and without waiting for orders from Versailles, obliged the English to withdraw. They aver, that the pretence of using it as a watering place, cannot be real, for it is always to [illegible] without

perty of France, as there was a French family resident there.

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, July 30.

We hear from good authority that his excellency the governor, by advice of Council, has put a ſtop to any further enliſtment of troops ordered to be raiſed by the legiſlature in its laſt ſeſſions; agreeably to the powers veſted in him by the celebrated reſolution of the 19th of June laſt, for quieting the diſorders in this commonwealth: and at the ſame time has directed the officer in command, to reduce the number in ſervice to two hundred men, officers included, on the twentieth of Auguſt next enſuing. We moſt ſincerely congratulate the public on this event, as it carries the very pleaſing evidence of the commotions which have diſturbed this ſtate in the courſe of the laſt winter, being in a fair way to a happy adjuſtment.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectable character at Shelburne, dated July 8.

"Lately arrived here the ſnow Diſpatch, from Dublin, loaded with convicts from the different jails in that city. The captain (Naiper) who is a Scotchman, and I think the moſt accompliſhed ſcoundrel in the ſhip, indented them all on his paſſage, and extorted an oath from each, that they ſhould upon their arrival declare themſelves redemptioners. About a fortnight after their arrival a difference took place between one of them and the captain, when the former informed, that the captain had flogged four of his redemptioners on the paſſage, who expired under the operation. The captain was apprehended and ſent to gaol laſt Sunday morning at four o'clock, and on Monday brought before the magiſtrates for examination: He then declared that the whole of his paſſengers, two excepted, were convicts. His firſt and ſecond mates ſome days before, when a ſuſpicion aroſe, made oath before the magiſtrates that they were redemptioners, and not convicts, but two of the ſailor's corroborating the captain's aſſertion upon oath, he was ordered off with his cargo. He has, however, left ſome of them here, and the reſt, it is ſuppoſed, he will land in the ſtates."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

The long and peaceable ſeſſion of the preſent auguſt Convention, and the general determination, among all claſſes of people to receive the government they are now framing, ſays a correſpondent, indicate degrees of order and good ſenſe in the Americans, that have ſeldom appeared in other countries. Tyrants and official penſioners are the only men who oppoſe the reformation of governments. In proportion as knowledge and virtue prevail in our country, it will become as common for men to change and improve their governments, civil and eccleſiaſtical, as it is for men to alter and improve their houſes, when the increaſe of their families, or a change in their circumſtances, make it neceſſary.

The punctuality with which the members of the Convention aſſemble every day at a certain hour, and the long time they ſpend in the deliberations of each day, ſometimes ſeven hours, are proofs, among other things, how much they are entitled to the univerſal confidence of the people of America. Such a body of enlightened and honeſt men perhaps never before met for political purpoſes in any country on the face of the earth.

How great, adds our correſpondent, muſt be the ſatisfaction of our late worthy commander in chief, to be called upon a ſecond time by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to ſave his ſinking country? In 1775, we beheld him at the head of the armies of America, arreſting the progreſs of Britiſh tyranny. In the year 1787, we behold him at the head of a choſen band of patriots, and heroes, arreſting the progreſs of American anarchy, and taking the lead in laying a deep foundation for preſerving that liberty by a good government, which he had acquired for his country by his ſword. Illuſtrious and highly favoured inſtrument of the bleſſings of Heaven to America---live---live for ever.

There is nothing calls more loudly upon each of the ſtates to adopt a new frame of federal government, than the ſituation of Rhode Iſland. The fate of that ſtate muſt ſoon be the fate of every ſtate in the union, if not prevented by a ſtrong federal power.

The conduct of the United States, with reſpect to their governments, may be illuſtrated by the following ſtory: an old man arrived, after a long and dangerous voyage, upon the coaſt of America, with a family conſiſting of a wife, a few choice old ſervants, and thirteen ſons. As ſoon as they landed, they joined and built a large and commodious dwelling houſe, where they lived in ſafety for ſeveral years. The ſons however grew weary of the company of their parents, and each of them built a cabbin for himſelf, at a diſtance from the family manſion houſe. They had not lived long in this way before they began to ſuffer many difficulties and wants. One of them had his implements of huſbandry ſtolen from him; another loſt his crop, not having ſtrength enough on his farm to erect a fence in time; a third had all his ſheep devoured in one night by the wolves; a third narrowly eſcaped being ſcalped by a party of drunken Indians; a fifth caught a cold and fever, from the roof of his cabbin having been blown away in the night by a thunderguſt; a ſixth had his whole ſtock waſhed away by a great flood; and each of the reſt met with ſome one or more of the diſaſters that have been mentioned. At laſt twelve of them met by agreement upon a plain, and agreed to petition their father to be admitted again under his protection. The venerable old man opened his doors to them, and they again became members of his family. They firſt joined in repairing and fortifying the old manſion houſe. They, moreover, added two more rooms to it, for the ſeparate uſe of the old man and his wife, in order thereby to preſerve their dignity and authority. From this time the whole family became reſpectable, happy and proſperous, nor did they ſeparate from each other till the death of both their parents, when the acceſſion of new ſettlers, and the cultivated ſtate of the country, made it prudent for them to ſet up for themſelves.

The thirteenth ſon, who refuſed to accompany his brothers to his father's houſe, after living a miſerable life for three years by himſelf in the woods was found hanging by his garter to the limb of a tree near his cabin.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 10.

It is currently reported and believed, that his excellency governor Clinton, of the ſtate of New-York, has in public company, without reſerve, reprobated the appointment of the Convention, and predicted a miſchievous iſſue of that meaſure. His obſervations are ſaid to be to this effect: That the preſent confederation is, in itſelf, equal to the purpoſes of the union: that the appointment of a Convention is calculated to impreſs the people with an idea of evils which do not exiſt: that if either nothing ſhould be propoſed by the Convention, or if what they ſhould propoſe ſhould not be agreed to, the one or the other would tend to beget deſpair in the public mind; and that, in all probability, the reſult of their deliberations, whatever it might be, would only ſerve to throw the community into confuſion.

## *Pittſburgh*, September 8.

We hear that Congreſs have been pleaſed to promote colonel Joſiah Harmar, commanding the federal troops on the frontiers, to the rank of Brigadier General.

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New-York, we are told, is going on, and we may ſoon expect to ſee them in circulation among us: theſe will free us from the impoſitions to which we are now expoſed from the floods of light, half coined Britiſh half-pence introduced among us. And as, from the excellent monitorial caution, 'mind your buſineſs,' impreſſed on each of theſe, they may prove an antidote to inſurgency, they will doubtleſs be held in high eſtimation.

A late New-York paper ſays, We were favoured the week before laſt, with an extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, reſpecting the celebration of the anniverſary of American independence, by a ſelect company of ladies. Since that time, a correſpondent has been ſo kind as to communicate the toaſts, which, though ſurrounded with the inſignias of ſlavery, were drank by that liberal circle, viz.

1. Proſperity to the United States of America.
2. The Day, the members of the Cincinnati.
3. All the true friends to America throughout the world.
4. The Daughters of Freedom.
5. More liberality of ſentiment, and hoſpitality of heart to the inhabitants of this province.

Our informant adds, that the ladies declined communicating a greater number of toaſts than five, leſt it ſhould be ſuſpected that they too freely partook of the juice of the grape; but they candidly acknowledged (to uſe a favourite and common Britiſh term in that town) 'to have enjoyed themſelves REBEL females like."

A letter from a member of Congreſs, to an officer of rank in South Carolina, mentions, that it is probable the baſe coppers of Europe will be tranſported into the ſouthern ſtates, as New-York, Jerſey, and Pennſylvania have raiſed the currency, ſo as to make it no object to ſend any to them.

The decay of ſhip-building is manifeſt throughout the continent, but particularly at New-York, where, a traveller informs us, there is but one ſmall veſſel on the ſtocks. This as well as every other art, will ſoon, it is hoped, be revived by the natural influence of a regular and efficient government.

### A MODERN FABLE.

AN aged and reſpectable gentleman, of a ſound, vigorous conſtitution, and whoſe fortune was allowed to be about one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, well ſecured to him by the beſt of titles, unfortunately had a great number of undutiful, faſcinorous, avaricious ſons, who, whenever opportunity ſerved, would be always filching the old gentleman, which, in a little time affected his health to ſuch a degree, that he fell ſick; the moſt eminent phyſicians were applied to, but could afford only a temporary relief. The ſons ſtill pilfering and rioting on their ill-gotten accumulation, gave out exultingly, that their father was near his end, and could not poſſibly ſurvive but a few days longer. In the interim, the eldeſt brother, Aminidab, endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of his notes, bonds, and other valuable papers, with a view of turning them into certificates, equal with gold and ſilver; while the other brothers were to glean the remainder, ruin their father, and actually bring on his death.

The good old gentleman, having a ſuſpicion of their intentions, and being alone unable to cope with them all, complained to his neighbours, who tenderly regarded him, while the poor, who daily experienced his beneficence, ſurrounded him, one and all intereſted themſelves in the good old man's defence, and ſwore they would protect him with their lives and property. The old gentleman ſoon after recovered, and with the aſſiſtance of his friends, has taken ſuch ſteps, that his ungrateful ſons will ſcarce attempt to do the like again.

### ON REVENGE.

THOU baneful tyrant of the human mind,
Curſe to thy favorites, ſcourge to all mankind,
In ancient days thou firſt began to rage,
To vent thy malice on this earthly ſtage.

Satan, the fire, aſſum'd the ſerpent's face,
To vent thy ſpite againſt the human race,
In this new form: with ſubtle words moſt fair,
Gain'd thy deſigns o'er the firſt happy pair!

Deſtroy'd their peace, and all their joys ſublime,
Hence death and mourning with the face of time,
In ev'ry age in ev'ry nation's found,
Thy guilty murders and thy guilt ſurround.

Although our nation's fame was waſted far,
To diſtant climes, by noble feats in war,
Did mighty empires, mighty kings expand
Their free alliance, to this famed land.

Where balmy peace has huſh'd thoſe loud alarms,
Where noble heroes ſwiftly fly to arms;
Yet ſtill thoſe deadly tyrants of the ſoul,
Revenge, is ſeeking to deſtroy the whole.

In vain, America, you've fought and bled!
And mingled warriors with the ſleepy dead,
To gain ſweet liberty, that charming ſound,
'Tis but a phantom, where revenge is found.

And gathers ſtrength, by ev'ry wind of fate,
Regards no rights, no wholeſome laws of ſtate,
But aims to bring all level with the ground,
All int'reſt, titles, ſhall no more be found.

But where ſhall we this dreadful fiend explore,
In Maſſachuſetts? could I ſay no more.
In ev'ry ſtate, ſurely in ev'ry breaſt,
This deadly tyrant, is too much careſs'd.

O may ſome kind, ſome providential hand,
Soon ſcourge this growing tyrant from our land!
Then balmy peace ſhall raiſe our ſinking cauſe,
When truth's rever'd, and juſtice guards the laws.


# SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

## John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

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# Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sale, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

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Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

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## POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

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## Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

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## Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, containing | 1386 | |
| 2 | 5434 | |
| 3 | 8598 | |
| 5 | 21139 | |
| 6 | 23040 | |
| 7 | 23040 | |
| 8 | 22886 | |
| 9 | 186464 | 1-2 |

THIRD RANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, contianing | 659 |
| 2 | 11797 |
| 3 | 14482 |
| 5 | 23040 |
| 6 | 23040 |
| 7 | 23040 |
| 8 | 23040 |
| 9 | 23040 |
| 10 | 23040 |
| 11 | 23040 |
| 12 | 23040 |

FOURTH RANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, containing | 4574 |
| 2 | 21350 |
| 3 | 23040 |
| 7 | 23040 |
| 8 | 23040 |
| 10 | 23040 |
| 11 | 23040 |
| 12 | 23040 |
| 13 | 23040 |

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, )
WALTER LIVINGSTON, ) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE, )

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## Lots in Pittſburgh.

ANY perſon wiſhing to purchaſe one or more excellent lots in Pittſburgh, will pleaſe to enquire of the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the lots, and inform them of the price.

WM. CHRISTY, Jun.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 23.

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## GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER.

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate notes for the land office on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of tranſferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

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*CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE*

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

*THOMAS FORREST.*

*Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.*

*Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.*

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AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

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NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcribers, woodrangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, that we have now in our cuſtody a number of ſtray creatures, viz. one black Mare, 7 years old about 14 hands high; one bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high; one black Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one black Mare, branded on the near ſhoulder W. 7 years old; one black Mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded I. A. one bay Horſe, 10 years old, branded I. A. about 14 hands high: one black Mare, 7 years old, about 13 hands high; one bay Mare, 10 years old, about 11 hands high, blind of one eye; one black Mare, about 10 years old, 13 hands high; one bay Horſe, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M. one dun Mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; one brown Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high; one ſorrel Horſe, 6 years old, 12 hands high; one brown Mare, 5 years old, about 13 hands high; one red roan Mare, 15 hands high; one brown Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high; one grey Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high; one brown Horſe, 18 years old, 12 hands high; one roan Horſe, 3 years old, 11 hands high; one brown Mare, 9 years old, 12 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Auguſt 16, 1787.

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WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 11th of this inſtant, a certain PATRICK REILY, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Snowdon, of Prince George's county, Maryland; his maſter is directed to come pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the laws of this ſtate in ſuch caſes direct.

JOHN BRANDON,
for William Perry, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
Auguſt 2, 1787.